SUCH A LEADER IS ODELL

FINE SHOWING MADE BY BOSS OF THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE.

Wabbles, Zigzags, Hestiates, Bargains. Retreats Half a Score of Men Stefuse to He His Candidate for Mayor Remarkable Exhibition of Leadership To This Has the Republican Party Come

Here is a chronological record of Boss Odell's leadership in New York county in assoing a candidate for Mayor

November, 1904 A straight Republican ticket in New York city will be hominated

December 1901 I will nominate a straight Republican New York city ticket. January, 1995 Nothing but a straight Republican ticket will be nominated February, March, April and May in Eu-

rope.

• June 11—Arrived on steamship St. Louis with Thomas L. Hamilton, County Clerk, his straight Republican candidate for Mayor. June 13—Since I have been away I have lost track to some extent of the way things have been going.

lost track to some extent of the way that have been going dune 14—There is no truth in the reports that I met William R. Hearst in Paris and that there is a probability of a combination being formed between Mr. Hearst's Municipal Ownership League and the Republicans. June 14—Said he was not ready to intimate what would be the possible policy of the Republican organization as regards fusion. June 15—Odell's New York Republican county committee considered the invitation of the Citizens' Union to cooperate in a movement to secure the nomination of a non-ment to secure the nomination of the citizens' transfer to the citizens' transfer transfer to the citizens' transfer to the citizens' transfer to the citizens' transfer transfer to the citizens' transfer transfe of the Citizens' Union to cooperate in a movement to secure the nomination of a nonpartisan municipal ticket and sparred for time. Instead of sending a specific answer, Odell's committee adopted a resolution demanding from Mr. Cutting's organization what it meant by firting with Tammany and if the outcome of it might mean the indorsing of a Tammany ticket.

June 19—Odell receives information that the police are his as well as the gamblers to fight McClellan with.

June 21—In Albany perfecting the deal to save Hooker.

June 2n—McClellan suits the Citizens' Union. That's their answer to Odell's Republican country committee.

June 26—Mct leilan suits the Citizens Union. That's their answer to Odell's Republican county committee.

June 27—Odell has a long talk with Arthu Brisbane, William R. Hearst's personal representative, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

August 16—Calls a conference of the heads of the local Republican organizations in all the boroughs to talk over Mayoralty campaign.

the boroughs to talk over Mayoratty cam-paign.

August 21—Odell, after a talk with R. Fulton Cutting, says he is for Jerome for District Attorney if he, Odell, can name Republican for Mayor.

August 22—Odell said: "If Jerome seems to be necessary to the success of the Repub-lican ticket this year f, as a loyal Republi-can, will be willing to do everything possible for the success of my party."

August 24—Odell declares for fusion and proclaims municipal ownership to be the campaign cry of the Republicans. Invites all anti-Tammany bodies, including Hearst league, to conference.

proclaims municipal ownership to be the campaign cry of the Republicans. Invites all anti-Tammany bodies, including Hearst league, to conference.

August 29—Odell for Jerome for Mayor and ignores positive news that Jerome will run only for his present office.

September 1—Odell fusion conference at Republican Club. Talk of candidates for Mayor and come to no decision.

September 5—Odell wants John Ford for Mayor and his Hearst allies insist on Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, Democrat.

September 6—Odell wouldn't say if he would insist on a Republican for Mayor. Hearst men present to him name of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, a Municipal Ownership Democrat.

September 7—Odell appoints committees of all the fusion forces to hunt up a candidate for Mayor.

for Mayor.

September 8—Odell switches from his first idea of a straight Republican for Mayor, and through Halpin announces that the head of the fusion ticket should preferably be a Democrat. Yet Odell mentions Charles E. Hughes as a possibility.

September 11—Odell wants straight Republican for Mayoralty candidate, and fusion committee appointed to name a candidate

committee appointed to name a candidate cannot agree.

September 12—Odell appoints a committee to draft platform. Foggy as to whether municipal ownership or gas should be the slogan of the campaign.

September 13—Odell-Hearst fusion awaits arrival of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor from Europe to offer him Mayoralty nomination.

from Europe to offer him Mayoralty nomination.

September 14—Odell, through Halpin, offers Mayoralty nomination to Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, a Democrat, feptember 14—Citizens' Union bolts fusion as represented by Odell and Hearst. September 15—Odell and Hearst expect Justice Gaynor to run for Mayor and peg ahead without the Citizens' Union.

September 16—Odell begins to revive talk of Louis Stern for Mayor. Mr. Stern in Europe, where he is still, but Odell notified by Mr. Stern's friends that they would not permit the use of Mr. Stern's name without his, Mr. Stern's, authority.

September 18—Citizens' Union vote to resume fusing and to see if the Odell-Hearst outfit-is willing to hear any programme but its own.

outfit is willing to hear any programme but its own.

September 19 - Odell gets word from Justice Gaynor: "Count me out of it." Clitzens Union still sticking to Jerome for District of McLean county and was taken to Bloom-

September 19.—Odell gets word from Justice Gaynor: "Count me out of it." Citizens' Union still sticking to Jerome for District Attorney.

September 20.—Odell and Hearst still pleading with Justice Gaynor to take Mayoralty nomination and Odell and Hearst shut the Citizens' Union altogether.

September 21.—Supreme Court Justice Gaynor sends word to Odell and Hearst that he will have none of them. Odell then wants Martin W. Littleton, who named Alton B. Parker in St. Louis convention, for Mayor. September 22.—Citizens' Union vote to go back in Odell's camp and will swallow John Ford for a lower place on the ticket. Odell against Jerome for anything.

September 25.—Odell wanted John Ford for Mayor and didn't want Jerome for District Attorney on fusion ticket. His Hearst allies wouldn't take either Ford or Jerome.

September 26.—Odell would give no guarantee to Citizens' Union that Jerome would be nominated for District Attorney on a Fusion ticket.

September 27.—Fusion is off! Odell decided to go it alone and bade good day to the Citizens' Union and Hearst men. Hearst Cries Betrayed! Betrayed!

September 28.—Odell wanted Senator Nathaniel L. Elsberg to take the Mayoraity nomination. Elsberg was willing if he could be assured that after his defeat President Roosevelt would make him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The President declined to enter into any such arrangement.

September 29.—County Clerk Thomas L.

Roosevelt would make him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The President declined to enter into any such arrangement.

September 29—County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton declines to become Odell's candidate for Mayor under any circumstances.

October 1—Gen. Horace Porter declines to become Odell's candidate for Mayor. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford ditto.

October 2—Odell picks Timothy L. Woodruff flees to Syracuse and issues a hard "No."

October 3—Odell at the Republican Club selects Judge Aspinall of Brooklyn, a Republican, as his candidate for Mayor.

October 4—Judge Aspinall declines to be come Odell's candidate for Mayor and says he was not consulted before Odell and Col. Michael J. Dady pounced upon him.

October 5—Odell again throws his Mayoralty lasso at Timothy L. Woodruff, who again expertly ducks. Thomas L. Hamilton then refuses to be drafted.

October 6—Odell nominates Charles E. Hughes, Republican, chief insurance investigator, for Mayor, without Mr. Hughes's knowledge or consent, and sends a committee to Mr. Hughes to beg him to accept, and if he can't to keep silent until he, Odell, can find time to turn around.

October 8—Odell learns that President December 1—Odell earns that President

if he can't to keep silent until he, Odell, can find time to turn around.

October 8—Odell learns that President Roosevelt refuses to urge Mr. Hughes to accept the Mayoralty nomination.

October 9—Charles E. Hughes declines Odell's nomination for Mayor. So does Richard Young, nominated by Odell's convention for Comptroller, who also declines the nomination for Comptroller.

October 10—Odell said he was up a stump for a candidate for Mayor. Greatly angered and chagrined, threatened to resign as Republican State chairman.

October 11—Odell picks Frank Moss as his candidate for Mayor. Moss was a Republican Moss was willin.

October 12—Odell accepts William M. Ivins for Mayor. Mr. Ivins was then nominated by the committee appointed by Odell's city convention to fill vacancies. Mr. Ivins proclaimed that he was an enrolled Republican. He was a County Democratic Mayors Grace and Hewitt.

October 13—Odell nominates ex-Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, Abe Gruber's man, for District Attorney of New York county.

October 16—Odell learns that Ivins says

SANFORD & CO. DIAMONDS ***

11 JOHN ST., CORRES ESTABLISHED 1880

G EMS OF QUALITY AT LOWER THAN TELEPHONE 1166 CORTLANDT

AUTO KILLS WILD GEESE. Whole Flock Flew at Machine When the

Horn Was Tooted. Walter O. Gayler crossed the Pennsylvania ferry last night with two wild geese in his automobile, conscious that he had run a risk of being held up by rapacious game wardens in Jersey City for hunting on Sunday, but feeling secure in the knowledge that he could put up a good defence,

as it was not himself but his automobile

that killed the geese. He was speeding at the top of the hill at Hilton just after dark, tooting the horn, when he heard an answering bonk and saw something rushing toward him through the air. "Duck!" he shouted to his companions, and they ducked as a flock of Canada geese swept over the machine. Jeder Goldmann, who was in the front seat, had his hat swept from his head by a wing and one of the women in the rear seat fainted. One of the four headlights of the machine was smashed.

When Mr. Goldmann went back to look for his hat he found two geese in the road. One was dead and the other dying. They were genuine wildgeese, with black heads and white throats, and weighed about twelve pounds each.

A similar accident was narrowly avoided on Tuesday night by a flock of geese which were attracted by Aaron Whiteley's auto near Caldwell. In that case the geese got away after giving the colored driver a bad

PROFANE COLLEGE YELL BARRED At President Angell's Request Two Soul

Stirrers Are Cut Out. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 29.-No more will the boastful and care free University of Michigan rooter while his team is battling other universities yell, "We'll all have a hell of a time when Michigan rips 'em up." He is forbidden to sing that in public by a new rule of the athletic association. The prohibitive order has Presideat Angell's approval.

Addressing the mass meeting of 4,000 students held before the Drake game. Silver Throat Bob Parker said that the sentiment against certain songs and yells containing profanity was growing stronger every day and that President Angell had hinted that it would be the right thing to: eliminate them from the list of jubilant cries given utterance at the football games. With this ruling there passes into disuse Michigan's most popular rooting song, "When Michigan Rips 'Em Up Again," and another almost as popular

Sing a song of Michigan, The yellow, the blue; Sing a song of Michigan, The yellow and the blue. Oh, when we get to heaven

We'll give the good old yell, And those who're not so fortunate Will give it down in hell! Hellt hellt Cheer up, boys; there ain't no hell.

SURRENDERS BANK VAULT FORT. Murderer After Firing Fifty Shots and

Receiving Two Wounds Gives Up. CHENOA, Ill., Oct. 29.-William LeDuc, who shot and killed Charles Nickel, Mayor of this city, yesterday, and also shot Hugh J. Jones in the State Bank, and who after-

ington and lodged in jail.

LeDuc was confined in the vault about six hours and fired over fifty shots at the crowd which gathered around the bank building. A large number of shots were fired at the murderer and he was hit twice, but the wounds were only minor ones. There was no apparent trouble between Nickel and LeDuc, but Le Duc and his wife had recently separated and Nickel

had helped straighten out the trouble. LeDuc gave no reason for the crime, only that he had it in for Nickel on account of money matters. Nickel was president of the State Bank, and was a wealthy and influential citizen.

CABIN PASSENGER DETAINED. Deported Once, He Comes Back With Wife and Children in Steerage.

A cabin passenger aboard the American liner New York, in Saturday from Sou thampton and Cherbourg, called at Ellis Island yesterday to claim his wife and children, who were steerage passengers by the New York. He was recognized as an alien who had made an effort to land here in the steerage of a French liner several months ago and who had been turned back because he had trachoma, a contagious

disease of the eyes.

He learned that he was not likely to be he ld up if he came here as a first cabin passenger, and he engaged passage by the New York at Cherbourg, putting his wife and children in the steerage. This is not the first time that an alien desirous of entering the country after being debarred, has taken passage in the first cabin and been held up. How many are not caught is not recorded. This man was detained at the island and will probably be deported.

The high pressure area which covered all the country on Saturday was the dominant feature of weather conditions yesterday. The centre moved southeastward to the interior of the country. moved southeastward to the interior of the country, spreading cooler and clear weather east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Atlantic States it was 10 to 15 degrees cooler. In the Southern States it was likewise cooler, with general cloudiness and

SOME WHO ARE FOR M'CLELLAN

WELL KNOWN REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS

Write Him Letters Telling Him They Are on His Side, Though Many Voted for Low A Record of Performance Set Against Hasty Campaign Promises.

It has been well known among politirians that many Republicans and independent Democrats, many of whom were for Low in 1903, were supporting Mayor McClellan for reelection. The letter of Lewis Cass Ledyard, in which Mr. Ledyard spoke of the high praise his late partner, James C. Carter, had bestowed on Mayor McClellan's administration, along with other letters, including that from Francis Lynde Stetson and others notable in the community, have been printed.

John H. O'Brien, Mayor McClellan's campaign manager, handed out at Mr. McClellan's headquarters at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday afternoon a batch of letters from Republicans and independent Democrats which congratulate Mayor McClellan on his administration and assure him of support. Some of the letters are as

him of support. Some of the letters are as follows:

John G. Milburn of the firm of Carter Ledyard & Milburn—I cannot let the campaign close without an expression of my admiration of your part in it. Every serious man admits that we are confronted by grave and complicated municipal problems which deeply affect the public welfare. To solve them properly will require patient, careful and intelligent consideration. The worst way to deal with them is by rash promises and appeals to passion and prejudice, with which the air is thick these days. The sad thing is that many do not see through them and take them at their real worth, and they therefore raise false hopes, which are a menace to all real progress. You at any rate have conducted your canvass with unfailing diginity and seriousness and with a due regard to the responsibilities of the office you hold, and in doing so you have rendered a great public service. I sincerely hope you will be elected by an imposing majority. Your record is a much safer dependence for this community than promises and pledges made in the heat of a campaign and assertions of a fictitious and unattainable independence. It is a record made by your own character, acts and policies, and I see no reason for withdrawing in a campaign the approval it has received right along since the day you took office. You are entitled to be judged by it as a whole, and so judged it is one of intelligent, straightforward and efficient devotion to the best interests of the city. More than that cannot be expected of any man.

Edward M. Shepard—You have my congratulations not only or so much upon your renomination as upon the personal triumph which the public sentiment of the metropolis, and, for that matter, of the whole country, signifies. To the formal registration of that triumph at the polls let me, please, bring any aid within my power.

John Bigelow—Like you I have faith in poullar government, I believe that your

riumpa at the points to the please, orne and aid within my power.

John Bigelow—Like you I have faith a popular government. I believe that your record entitles you to the support of your constituents for reelection as Mayor. The pleastion of your election obscures all personal quantities and reaches the security of our city and patien.

quantities and reaches the security of our city and nation.

Dr. W. S. Bryant—I wish you success, and will do what I can to insure your reelection.

Adrian H. Larkin, of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone—It is difficult for me to see how a person who is a believer in good government can waste his vote by not giving it to you. You have given us a firm, clean, vigorous and successful administration. Further, it has been independent, and is appreciated by every one having the interests of the city at heart. If the voters would dismiss party feeling and other influences which would tend to draw them away from voting for the best man, your vote would be the most flattering one, in my judgment, that any candidate for the office of Mayor has received.

flattering one, in my judgment, that sny candidate for the office of Mayor has received.

C.G. La Farge, of Heins & La Farge, architects—I am an old Republican, but it is my intention, so far as my vote for Mayor goes, that it shall help to elect you. What you have done, and what you have tried to do, entitles you to a reclection.

Fordham Morris—My wishes for your reelection are based not only on my friendship for you personally, but also upon the sound reason that during your administration I have had several opportunities to observe your conduct, once or twice in opposition to my views, but even in those instances I have been led to feel that from your standpoint they were wise and independent decisions, and perhaps at some risk to your future political prospects. It will be not only a pleasure but a duty to vote for you. This opinion, I am happy to state, seems to be shared by many of my friends who generally vote the Republican ticket.

John C. Caihoun—I believe your administration has been honest, upright and creditable. I think it is the duty of every good citizen to give you warm and cordial support.

Lloyd S. Bryce—You should be supported by all those who have the welfare of the city at heart, and to whom your great ability in the discharge of your office should appeal, particularly at this moment when so many wild and chaotic theories are being urged by one of the candidates.

Dr. Edward Payson Fowler—I shall yote

for you, and I have worked for you ever since the canvass opened.

John Claffin—You have been a capable, intelligent and conscientious Mayor, and you ought to be reelected.

Carroll Beckwith artist—You may be sure

you ought to be reelected.

Carroil Beckwith, artist—You may be sure of my sympathy and support in your campaign. Naturally you cannot expect me to be an upholder of Tammany, but my esteem for you personally has increased during your term of office in observing that you have kept to your standards of right in spite of the unfortunate elements with which you have kept to your standards of right in spite of the unfortunate elements with which you have to deal.

R. T. H. Halsey—I did not vote for you at the last election, as I did not believe it would be possible for you, surrounded as you were by organization ties, to be as good a Mayor as your opponent promised. However, I have been delighted with the administration that you gave the city, and have always intended to vote for you and influence any of my friends in the same direction. I was driven out of the Democratic party by Bryanism and have been driven back into it by Odellism.

Alfred C. Chapin, former Mayor of Brooklyn—Whether I influence more than one vote I doubt, but that one you will have; and if you get half the votes you deserve you will be elected.

Clement March—I came home from Europe for the sole purpose of registering and of getting all others whom I can influence to do the same, so that I might vote for your election.

Horatio C. King—It is my intention to vote for you and to persuade as many others as

orion. Ioratio C. King—It is my intention to vote

Horatio C. King—It is my intention to vote for you and to persuade as many others as I can to do likewise.

Cleveland H. Dodge—I am most heartily with you in your campaign, and what little influence I haive is being exerted in your behalf. I congratulate you on the good record which you have made, which has made every intelligent and independent voter your ardent admirer and supporter.

Frederic R. Coudert—Am glad to support you. My reasons are twofold. First, I like and respect you as a man; I think you have faithfully endeavored to live up to the best spirit of our Democratic institutions. In the second place, I believe our country must necessarily be governed by and through the medium of organized parties, possessing traditions and the confidence of the masses of people. It is no time to desert the standard of Democracy when the regular organization has put forward one of its best representatives for the office of Mayor.

Erskine Hewitt—Of your election I judge there is practically no question, and I congratulate you on this and the general approval both by the public and the press which you have received as Mayor during your present term.

S. Barton French—I returned from the

S. Barton French-I returned from the Hot Springs for the purpose of casting my-vote at the coming election, and promise not only to vote for you, but to use what influence I can bring to bear in favor of your election, which I consider to be of great im-

lot of the greatened to resign as Republican state chairman.

October 11—Odell picks Frank Moss as his candidate for savinility of the committee appointed Mr. Vins for Mayor. Mr. Ivins was then nominated and selection of the savinility of the committee appointed Mr. The savinility of the saving of t

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growth should do his utmost to secure your election. growth should do his utmost to secure your election.

William L. Eldridge—You are to be congratulated on the able, honest and brave administration you have given us as Mayor.

Thomas Hastings—I hope for your election, and I shall do all in my power to persuade my friends to yote for you. All honest citizens have reason to be thankful for the unusually able administration which we have enjoyed for the last two years. Knowing the interest you take in the improvement of the appearance of our city, and with the thought that if elected you will have four years instead of two, thus giving an opportunity for public improvements, I feel as an architect more than usually interested in your election.

Eugene Delano—While I did not vote for you at your first election, your course since you became Mayor has been such as to commend you to your fellow citizens.

Paul D. Cravath—Although a Republican, I have decided to vote for you for Mayor because of my confidence in you personally, and also because I think a vote for you is the most effective way to register one's opposition to Hearst and the dangerous principles which he is advocating.

J. Frederick Kernochan—I am going to vote for you, Your conduct of the Mayor's office ought to make that a certainty with every independent man. In my case it will be the first time I have voted for any man on the Tammany ticket for many years, although I have wanted to vote "Democratio" always. In this case I am delighted to have a chance.

II. D. Dumont, of the Merchants' Associa-

although I nave wanted to vote Bemocratic always. In this case I am delighted to have a chance.

II. D. Dumont, of the Merchants' Association—I am glad to see that the Democratic party has so unanimously recognized your sterling qualities and the magnificent administration which you have given us in the last two years.

Duncan Edwards, of Edwards & Bryan—Although opposed to you in politics. I approve of the sane and temperate way in which you have exercised the duties of Mayor, and I believe your record entitles you to reelection. James C. Bergen—Not only are you entitled to re-election on your record, but your fellow townsmen should be; and I am sure events will show they are grateful to you for protecting them against the flood of all that would be so destructive of the public weal which the promises of one of your opponents threaten. As to the other, of course, su ha candidacy is a farce.

which the promises of one of your opponents threaten. As to the other, of course, su h a candidacy is a farce.

C. L. DuCivier—Your administration has met with unqualified approval of every fair minded business man in New York.

George P. Cammann—I have naturally followed your political career with great interest, and whereas: I did not vote for you the first time you were nominated, this time I will gladly do so.

A. H. Joline—Whatever I can say or do to promote your election will be said and done, not only because you are the regular Demoratic candidate, but because of the high appreciation I have of your personal character and of your conduct as Mayor of New York.

John G. Milburn presided at the first

John G. Milburn presided at the first great mass meeting at Carnegie Hall for District Attorney William Travers Jerome.

GEORGIANS LYNCH A NEGRO. He Is Taken From Jail and Hanged as His Victim Is Dying.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Oct. 29.-At 1 o'clock this morning 300 white men stormed the jail, got Gus Goodman, a negro held for shooting Sheriff Stagall, and lynched him. The negro, begging for mercy, was dragged through the streets to the banks of the river, swung to a tree and riddled with bullets. The body remained hanging all day and was viewed by hundreds.

Goodman, late yesterday afternoon killed a negro woman. Sheriff Stagall at-

tempted to arrest him and was shot. At midnight the physicians issued a bulletin saying the Sheriff would die, and thirty minutes later the negro was lynched. The Sheriff died while the negro was being lynched.

INJUNCTION TO BLOCK ARREST. Hotel Whose License Was Revoked Keeps Open on Court Order.

Thomas J. O'Brien, a bartender in the Forbes and Brady Hotel, 214 and 216 Ninth avenue, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market court yesterday morning charged with violating the Ambler law. In the affidavit it was stated that Capt. Burfiend of the West Twentieth street station had

of the West Twentieth street station had received notification from the Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise that the liquor tax certificate issued to that hotel had been revoked.

On Saturday night Detectives Kernan and Rappolt of the West Twentieth street station entered the hotel. O'Brien served them with beer and they arrested him, they

say.

P. A. McManus, a former Judge from Troy, appeared as attorney for the defendant. He said that an injunction had been served on Commissioner McAdoo and Capt. Burfiend preventing any arrest in the Forbes and Brady Hotel for violation of the Ambley Lew. The injunction was isrorbes and Brady Hotel for Violation of the Ambler law. The injunction was is-sued by Judge McCall of the Supreme Court. He added that the policemen had overstepped their bounds in making the arrest. He had forgotten to bring the injunction to court however. Magistrate Whitman said that an injunc-

Magistrate Whitman said that an injunction could not prevent policemen from making an arrest when a law was clearly being violated. Lawyer McManus said that the injunction in question was of peculiar strictness. The police had no right to interfere, he asserted.

Magistrate Whitman told him that if such were the case the policemen implicated could be tried for contempt. The hearing was adjourned until next Friday. O'Brien was paroled in custody of his lawyer.

PLYMPTON CASE PUT OFF AGAIN. Actor and His Alleged Victim, Now Recovered, Living Together.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 29 .- The case against Eben Plympton, the actor, was again continued until Tuesday, October 31. This is the fifth continuance of the case, the Government getting four and the de-

the Government getting four and the defendant requesting one.

Capt. Martin came to town with Plympton and appears perfectly well. After the continuance Plympton and his alleged victim did some shopping together and left for the former's home, where they have been living since Martin's return from the

STAND BY KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Three Organizations Forced to Leave the Central Federated Union.

Bluestone Cutters' Helpers severe vesterday its connection with the Central Federated Union as a result of a decision that all the Knights of Labor organizations must join the American Federation of Labor or leave the C. F. U. The delegate of the helpers, in making the announcement, said:

"If we leave the Knights of Labor we might as well disband. We are sorry to leave this organization, although we never asked any favors from it."

Beer Drivers' Union No. 24 of Brooklyn, and a Knight of Labor organization of car-penters were also excluded under the

Jerome Watchers Needed.

Mr. Jerome needs one thousand watchers. They will be enrolled at the Union Square

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: Se La Gascogne, Havre, October 21.

THE REMSEN GAS BILL FACTS

SET FORTH SO THAT THE VOTER MAY JUDGE FOR HIMSELF.

The Bill the Mayor Signed Was the Second Remsen Gas Bill Amended So as to Meet Low's Objections to No. 1-Conveyed No Property-Cured Defect of Title.

So much has been said by antagonistic political interests concerning the approval by Mayor McClellan of the Remsen Gas bill, which did not become a law, that the facts leading up to and constituting the grounds of his approval of the bill are herewith set forth so that the public may judge as between Mayor McClellan on the one hand and his political adversaries on the other.

In 1871 the Empire Gaslight Company obtained a franchise in perpetuity to operate a gas company in the old city of Long Island City. The title of that franchise was, by foreclosure and otherwise, passed through several companies until it came into the hands of the East River Gas Company. Subsequently that company was merged into the Consolidated Gas Company.

These companies, under the original Empire Gaslight franchise, operated in the old city of Long Island City and thereafter in that part of the present city of New York embraced in the old city of Long Island City. Early in 1903 the Consolidated Gas Com-

pany decided to establish a great gas plant in Astoria and to remove the fourteen large and dangerous gas plants from the densely populated districts in Manhattan borough notably on the East Side. In order to carry out this purpose it was necessary to get a permit to lay pipes in parts of New York city that were formerly embraced in the old city of Long Island City.

Robert Grier Monroe, Mayor Low's Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, challenged the title of the East River Gas Company to operate a gas plant in that territory and refused to issue the permit on that ground, although such permits had been granted as a legal right for over thirty years. The gas company failed to convince Mr. Monroe that its title to the franchise was clear and perfect, and on searching the records of the old city of Long Island City found that one deed which would have established a clear title was missing. The gas company then filed secondary evidence as to the missing title with Mr. Monroe, who still refused to issue the permit.

The first Remsen bill, that of 1903, designed to correct this defect of title, was thereupon passed by the Legislature. Gov. Odell fathered the bill and a Republican Senate and Assembly passed it.

Mayor Low disapproved of the bill on the ground that there had been sneaked into it a new franchise in perpetuity to operate an electric light plant, when the original purpose of the bill was merely to perfect title in the franchise of thirty years before. Mayor Low in disapproving of the doctored bill said:

"It is clear, on the other hand, that the pending bill contained the grant of a new franchise, so far as electricity is concerned. and I therefore decline to accept it on behalf of the city, notwithstanding the offer of

the East River Gas Company to execute a waiver of this privilege."
Gov. Odell and the Republican Legislature were well aware that the new franchise in perpetuity for electricity had been speaked into the bill which they passed. sneaked into the bill which they passed.
Mayor Low caught them and stopped it.
Mayor Low's Corporation Counsel,
George L. Rives, at the public hearing
before Mayor Low suggested that the gas
company should establish in the Supreme
Court its claim to the franchise before
again invoking the aid of the Legislature.
Mayor Low said at the time that he would
have signed the so-called Remsen bill had have signed the so-called Remsen bill had not that new franchise for electricity been

sneaked into it.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Rives, the East River Gas Company established through the rast faver das company established by a decision in the Supreme Court, through secondary evidence, that its chain of title was perfect and complete. This proceed-ing was taken to establish the fact that the company was entitled, as a matter of the company was entitled, as a matter of law and right, to operate in such parts of New York city as were embraced in the old city of Long Island City. Nevertheless the finding of the court left the company subject to the danger of having its title again disputed at any time whenever it requested a permit to lay down pipes in that territory.

The second Remsen gas bill, that of 1904, was thereupon passed with the help of

was thereupon passed with the help of Gov. Odell by the Republican Legislature at Albany, and came before Mayor McClellan for his approval. Mayor McClellan held a public hearing on the bill. William R. Hearst and William M. Ivins, the Mayor's Hearst and William M. Ivins, the Mayor's adversaries in the present campaign, did not attend that hearing. Some others advised against Mayor McClellan's approval of the bill on these grounds:

That it was unconstitutional, because it did not pass the Legislature by a two-thirds majority.
That the law under which the original company, the Empire Caslight Company, had held its title was unconstitutional, because the title of the original law did not properly express its scope and purpose.

zpress its scope and purpose.

John E. Parsons, Republican, John G. Milburn, Democrat, the late Wheeler H. Peckham and James C. Carter, pronounced anti-Tammany Democrats all their lives, advised Mayor McClellan to approve the bill on these grounds;

bill on these grounds;

That the bill did not pass any rights, titles franchises or privileges to any one and in no way constituted the giving of any property by the city to any one.

That the bill was not unconstitutional because it lacked the two-thirds majority, for the reason that it did not provide in any way for the giving of any property, rights, titles, privileges or franchises by the city, and therefore did not come within the prohibition of the Constitution.

That the act was not unconstitutional because of any defect of tille in the old act of 1871. For this was not an amendment of that act, but of the act of 1892, an entirely separate and distinct plees of legislation, the act of 1871 being the charter of the old city of Long Island City, and the act of 1892 being merely anact which granted certain franchises to the East River Gas Company, a corporation not mentioned in the act of 1871 and not in existence at the time that act was passed. That the act of 1871 had stood the test of thirty years and had never been attacked. On the contrary, the decision in the mandamus proceeding above referred to necessarily constituted an adjudication to the effect that the act of 1871 was valid.

The bill of 1901 (the one before Mayor McClellan) was radically different from the bill of 1903 (the one before Mayor Low), because it had no provision for the granting of the franchise for an electric light plant.

The East River Gas Company had complied with the suggestion made by Corporation Counsel Rives under Mayor Low, and had established in a Supreme Court action that the company had a complete with the suggestion made by Corporation Counsel Rives under Mayor Low, and had established in a Supreme Court action that the company had a complete and perfect chain of title.

Mayor McClellan thereupon approved the Remsen Gas bill of 1904 on these grounds.

Mayor McClellan thereupon approved the Remsen Gas bill of 1904 on these grounds. It was established beyond all doubt that as a matter of law the Remsen bill did not constitute the giving by the city to any one of any rights, titles, franchises, privileges or property of any kind, nature or description

whatsoever.

The bill had no other scope and effect than the mere curing of a defect of title, a thing to which no fair minded man could object, and a purpose for which the State Legislature had a perfect right in its wisdom to pass the bill, would be of engagency advantage. had a perfect right in its wisdom to pass the bill.

That it would be of enormous advantage to the city, particularly to those persons residing in and about the gas plants in the crowded East Side districts of the city, to have those plants removed, for, in addition to giving them additional places of residence, it gave them greater security of life and limb.

That the city had no legal or physical power to compel their removal, and that the only way by which he could bring about that public bencht would be by accepting this bill on behalf of the city.

That it was his bounden duty as a conscientious public officer to hew straight to the line of principle and conform to his ideals of public service, by rendering this public bencht to the city, no matter what political injuries might result to himself from the mis-

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understanding of the facts by the public or

At the final hearing before Gov. Odell, At the final hearing between At the final Root, Republican, now Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, advised Gov. Odell that the Remsen Gas bill did not provide in any way for the advised Gov. Odell that the Remsen Gas bill did not provide in any way for the passing of any franchise rights by the city. Then Gov. Odell vetoed the bill which he and his Republican majority in the Senate and Assembly at Albany had passed, and he told his friends: "Now I've put McClel-lan in a hole."

4 HURT IN AUTO SMASH. Machine Gets Cranky and Dashes Into

Telegraph Pole. Several members of an automobile party vere injured in an accident that occurred last evening at the corner of Jamaica avenue and Welling street, Richmond Hill. In the auto were four men and two women. That the bill did not pass any rights, titles The car is owned by Henry C. Bohack of 1000 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. With him were Henry Le Maire, a hotel keeper of 752 Broadway, Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary Le Maire, Miss Kate Bohack, daughter of the

owner of the car; Julius Menck, of 34 Belvidere street, Brooklyn, and August Ehrick of 120 Lynch street, Brooklyn.

As the car, which was going at a good rate of speed, approached the corner Mr. Bohack lost control of the steering gear and the auto dashed into a telegraph pole. and the auto dashed into a telegraph pole.
All the occupants were thrown out and
the four men were cut and bruised. Mrs.
Le Maire and Miss Bohack escaped unhurt.
The front part of the automobile was
hadly smashed and the telegraph pole
was nearly knocked down.

BROUGHT HOME DEAD CHILD. Little Girl Fell Out of Funeral Coach and

Broke Her Neck. Mrs. Patrick Carey of 159 East Ninetyninth street and her three little children attended a funeral yesterday. Returning from the cemetery the door of the coach they were riding in flew open while going over the bridge at 129th street and Third avenue. Nora Carey, 4 years old, fell

The child was picked up and placed in the coach by her mother. Nothing strange about her condition was noticed until the coach arrived in front of the Carey home. Then it was found that the little girl could not be awakened and her body was cold. The child was carried to a nearby drug store and an ambulance summoned from the Harlem Hospital. The surgeon, Dr. Campbell, said the child was dead and an investigation made by him showed that the neck was broken.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 29.-Peter Kotz. 11 years old, was siting with a companion on a stringpiece of the Central railroad bridge over Newark Bay this afternoon fishing. On getting a bite he leaned back to give the rod a good swing and a locomotive hit him on the head. The train was stopped and the boy taken aboard. He died shortly after reaching Bayonne.



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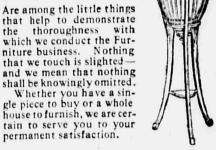
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Furniture Makers. 40 East 23d. Great Crowd at Sousa Concert.

The Hippodrome was filled last night when John Philip Sousa and his band appeared for the sixth and last concert of the season. All of the bandmaster's old marches were greeted with long applause. Miss Elizabeth Schiller was the sourance soloist for the evening.